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Brazilian forest. An anatomical study of this interesting plant will soon be published.

Trinidad.—*Annual Report on the Royal Botanic Gardens for* 1888. J. H. Hart. (Pamph. 4to. pp. 41, Gov. Printing Office, Port of Spain, 1889).

Unifolia.—*Geographical Distribution of Western*. Edward L. Greene. (Pittonia, ii. 31-35; advance sheets).

Evidence is adduced to show that *U. sessifolium* has not been found east of the Coast Range, and that *U. stellatum* actually crosses the continent as does *U. racemosum*. More fruiting specimens are called for.

Yucca elata. (Garden and Forest, ii. 568, fig. 146).

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular meeting of the Club was held at Columbia College, Dec. 10th, the Vice-President in the chair and twenty-two persons present.

An Amendment to the Constitution was adopted, making the regular meetings of the Club twice a month. The announced lecture of the evening "Fungus Diseases of the Cranberry," by Professor Byron D. Halsted was then delivered. The substance of his remarks was as follows:

The minute, red galls upon the cranberry leaves, stems, flowers and fruit, are caused by a unicellular fungus known as *Synchytrium Vaccinii*, Th. It is probably at present confined to the Marian Bog, near Brown's Mill, Burlington County, New Jersey. The following additional members of the Ericaceæ are hosts to this gall fungus: *Rhododendron viscosum*, *Kalmia angustifolia*, *Clethra alnifolia*, *Cassandra calyculata*, *Gaylussacia resinosa* and *Gaultheria procumbens*, in all of which the fungus-bearing cell of each gall is much alike, but in the galls themselves there is a wide variation upon the different hosts. These plants are infested only when within reach of the bog water and above the high tide or flood mark no galls are to be found. In a portion of the bog, cut off by a railroad grade with no waterway through it, there were no galls. The upper portion of the bog is upon two streams which join near its middle.

Up one of these streams no galls could be found, while along the other there was an abundance. It seems clear that the first point attacked was upon the latter stream, and the disease has spread with the water. It was found upon vines for miles below the bog in question, and doubtless would ruin other bogs below this one if there had been any to infest. The gall fungus is fond of much moisture and probably would be checked by leaving the bog dry through the winter and preventing, if possible, floods in spring. The bog is now almost worthless and picking was confined to those areas not bathed by the contaminated water. The cheapest, quickest and most thorough treatment would be to burn the diseased vines and start again. As several related plants along the shore of the bog are also affected, it is evident that these also must be destroyed.

The so-called "cranberry scald" causes the loss of about one-third of the cranberry crop in New Jersey, where it is now mostly confined. The affected berries at first show a soft spot which may spread over the whole fruit and give it a light brown color. Soon after this the berry becomes wrinkled, and small pustules appear, bearing spores. The diseased spot of a berry when first affected is filled with the branching filaments of a fungus. The whole diseased plant abounds in these threads and upon the leaves at least two kinds of spores are formed, one pycnidial and the other ascosporous. The fungus causing the scald has not been fully determined, but it is in many respects closely related to *Physalospora Bidwellii*, which causes a somewhat similar decay of the grape known as the black rot.

The thanks of the Club were extended to Prof. Halsted for his interesting and instructive address.

Dr. Britton exhibited a set of thin cross sections of North American woods, mounted for lantern slides, prepared by Mr. Romyn B. Hough, of Lowville, New York, and remarked on the beauty and value of the preparations.